Clinical analysis of rhinodacrocystostomy under the endoscope

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Abstract

AIM: To study the effects of endoscopic-assisted rhinodacrocystostomy.

METHODS: Rhinodacrocystostomy with the aid of endoscope was operated in 36 cases 42 eyes. If concurrently suffering from nasal diseases, patients were also treated with endoscopic-assisted nasal surgery. The patency conditions of lacrimal passages were observed after the operations.

RESULTS: Through post-surgery irrigation for six months, lacrimal passages showed patency in 38 eyes (90%), poor patency in 36 cases 42 eyes and obstruction in 2 eyes (5%), and were still blocked in 2 eyes (5%).

CONCLUSION: The curative effect of endoscopic-assisted rhinodacrocystostomy is accurate and minimally invasive, facially scar-free.

KEYWORDS: endoscope; chronic dacrocystitis; rhinodacrocystostomy; nasolacrimal duct obstruction

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改善，冲洗泪道不同，鼻腔泪囊造口封闭。患者36例42眼中，治愈32例38眼（90%），有效2例2眼（5%），无效2例2眼（5%），未出现鼻腔粘连、出血及感染等并发症，总有效率为95%。

3 讨论

鼻腔泪囊吻合术是治疗慢性泪囊炎的主要手术方式。传统手术为鼻外泪囊行鼻腔泪囊吻合术，手术创伤较大，且部分病例术后出血较多，致术后暴露欠佳，易对鼻部留下疤痕，随着鼻内镜技术的不断发展及在鼻眼相关疾病中的广泛应用。经鼻内镜下鼻腔径路治疗慢性泪囊炎正逐渐取代传统的鼻外径路鼻腔泪囊吻合术，其明显的优势为：(1) 鼻内镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术后不留疤痕，特别适合有美容要求的患者及疤痕体质患者；(2) 鼻内镜下手术出血少，视野清晰，可避免损伤血管及韧带，也不易导致局部组织结构不平；(3) 手术操作简单，对器械要求低，且鼻内镜已在各级医院广泛普及；(4) 如造口口出现粘连或闭锁可行再次手术，手术简便，对患者造成的痛苦少。

鼻内镜下鼻腔泪囊吻合术能达到比较满意的效果，但必须注意以下几个问题：(1) 术前须在泪囊造影CT检查了解泪囊大小和位置，特别有变异情况时需要术中盲目探查泪囊，缩短手术时间，减少手术创伤；(2) 尽量采用电刀或鼻腔黏膜切口已减少出血，使手术顺利进行；(3) 鼻腔泪囊造口的大小需根据泪囊大小做相应的调整；(4) 对合并鼻部疾病患者需于鼻腔泪囊吻合术同期或前期治疗鼻腔鼻窦疾病，以保证手术成功的关键。”

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